

SPORTS

WIN SEWN UP



With just one round to go in the world chess Olympiad, the USSR men's team are assured of victory with a total of 40 points. A FIDE congress held in Ljubljana, chaired by newly elected



World champion Anatoly Karpov at the world chess Olympiad. Photo AP-TASS

Soviet runners in the lead

Rozya Ivanova and Yelena Tsukhla, both of the USSR, were tops in an international 42,195 m-long Tokyo marathon, with Ivanova finishing first in 2hr 34m 26sec, a new Soviet

mark, and Tsukhla running up to her in 2hr 38m 17. C. Langlais, of France, was third in 2hr 42m.

The field of 92 included runners from Britain, Canada, Kenya, New Zealand, the USA, the USSR, France and Japan.



ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Informatsion" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Informatsion" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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The 9th Asian Games getting under way soon

Altogether 5,000 entrants are expected for the 9th Asian Games (November 19-December 4), ten times the figure for the first Asian Games held also in Delhi in 1951.

Jawaharlal Nehru, who then

headed the Indian government,

was among the initiators of the

Federation of Asian Games and

the local staging on this co-

nvention modelled on the Olympic Games.

Eleven nations competed in six sports in 1951; at present over 30 nations have applied to compete in the 1982 Games' 21 events.

Billboards in Delhi are now

alive with pictures of the baby elephant, the Games' mascot.

Catering to visitors was a

major consideration, though no

profit had been planned to be

made on the Games, as is the

case now with the 1984 Los An-

geles Olympics. India, according

to the local papers, is eager to

build up friendliness and under-

standing among Asian nations.

A total of 17 sports facilities

have been built or reconstructed

for the Games.

Recently India set up a mis-

tery for sport chaired by former

prominent sportsmen and noted

sports figure Gata Singh, who is

now Chairman of the Asia-

Asian Games Organizing Com-

mittee.

I'd like to praise the great

help with the preparation for the

Games given us by the Soviet friends, who staged an exemplary

Olympics in Moscow, he stressed.

Officials at the 1980 Games

gave invaluable advice on the orga-

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the use of electronic equipment

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Joint initiative by socialist and non-aligned nations

New York. A resolute breakthrough in curbing the nuclear weapons race is the aim of the proposal which the Soviet Union, together with 28 socialist and non-aligned states, put forward in the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

The above countries have tabled a draft resolution for discussion by the Committee "On Banning the Development and Manufacture of New Types of Mass Destruction Weapons and New Systems of Such Weapons". In it, it is suggested that the Disarmament Committee with the aim

of experts take steps in order to speed up the negotiations with the aim of preparing a draft for a relevant comprehensive agreement and also of drafting possible agreements on individual types of weapons of mass destruction. The authors believe that the General Assembly should call upon Permanent Members of the Security Council and other major military powers to make similar statements renouncing the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction as the first step towards concluding a comprehensive agreement.

FROM THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Continued from page 1)

headquarters—the Central Committee of the CPSU and its bureaus.

During these sad days Communists and all the working people of this country have demonstrated deep trust in the Leninist Party and have shown their support of its domestic and foreign policy. They have expressed the firm confidence that the Party and the Soviet state will continue to direct all efforts towards strengthening still further the country's economic

and defence power, towards consolidating the friendship of the fraternal peoples of our multinational Motherland, raising the well-being of the people, and towards the development of socialist democracy.

Messages of deep condolences in connection with the passing away of L. I. Brezhnev also came from the leaders and the working people of the socialist countries, from the Communist and Workers' Parties and from Revolutionary-Democratic Parties and organizations. Expressions of condolences were received

from heads of state and government as well as from public organizations and citizens of many countries. They pay tribute to L. I. Brezhnev for his activity in the interests of strengthening peace and peaceful cooperation among peoples and to his efforts to achieve a relaxation in international tension and to save humanity from the threat of nuclear war. The leaders of the fraternal countries and Communist Parties and of the revolutionary liberation movements stress the important role played by L. I. Brezhnev in strengthening the cohesion of the socialist community, the unity of the international communist movement, and his contribution to the working people of the countries of socialism, to the fraternal parties and to the fighters for socialist progress who have demonstrated their solidarity with our Party and country in connection with the heavy loss suffered by the CPSU and all the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep gratitude to all state and government leaders, statesmen and public figures who have paid tribute to the bright memory of L. I. Brezhnev.

Edvard RYABTSEV

IN THE INTERESTS OF PEACE AND SECURITY

IN THE MIDDLE AND NEAR EAST

The Soviet Union's determination to reinforce the strategic line in the area of foreign policy formulated under the leadership of Leonid Brezhnev is recognized by many. And there can be no doubt about this determination. Brezhnev's successor, Yuri Andropov, the new General-Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the Soviet leadership is set on consistently implementing the Peace Programme for the 80s adopted at the 26th Party Congress.

The Peace Programme's emphasis on achieving a reduction in tension and the normalization, for instance, of the "acute situation" in the Middle and Near East, is quite well known by the world; on the other hand, it is no secret that the aims of Moscow and Washington, with regard to this vast area, remain diametrically opposed, even though the Americans maintain that they hope, so they say, to see "peace" restored to the region.

The essential distinguishing factor between the Soviet and American positions stems from their principles: differences in

what kind of peace and security could be, and without discrimination, advance the genuine interests of all states in the Middle and Near East. We in the Soviet Union believe that a comprehensive and fair settlement is possible in the Middle East only once the inalienable national rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine have been met—in other words, nothing short of the restoration of their own independent state.

As Moscow sees it, in order to establish genuine peace in the Middle East, the Israeli occupation of all Arab territory seized in 1967 has to be brought to an end. The Soviet Union reckons moreover, that all countries in the region have an equal right to security and an independent existence.

It is fairly obvious in this respect that joint American-Israeli efforts at forging a Camp David "peace" had objectives to continue bloodshed in the region. The "position of strength" policy is still the main American and Israeli tool for clamping their own order on the Middle and Near East; this is why Washington and Tel Aviv have torpedoed all the Soviet proposals regarding violence in the region.

Moscow is emphatically opposed to any form of rule over the peoples of the Middle and Near East. The Soviet Union, Yuri Andropov emphasized, will work assiduously towards the implementation of the 26th Party Congress decisions which advocate the legitimate independence of all those in the region for genuine security and real peace.

This position has the unequivocal support of the Washington administration, as was recently shown by Israel's an-

swer to the US resolution

on the Middle East.

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Round the Soviet Union

WORK HAS BEGUN ON DEVELOPING ANOTHER SECTION OF THE VOSTOCHNY MINE BELONGING TO THE APATIT ASSOCIATION IN THE SOVIET UNION'S EXTREME NORTH-WEST. Its commissioning has brought about a double increase in the capacity of the mine. At present, the team is extracting nearly six million tonnes of sulphur ore from the depths of the Khibing Mountains on the Kola Peninsula.

THE LAST CARGO VESSEL HAS LEFT THE SEAPORT OF MOSKALYOV, ENDING THE SUMMER NAVIGATION SEASON IN THE NORTH OF SAKHALIN, a Soviet island in the Far East. There won't be any other boats calling here until next June. The boats bring construction materials, technical equipment and consumer goods to the island.

THE ASSEMBLY OF THE FIRST TURBINE GENERATOR FOR THE NOVOSIBIRSK THERMAL POWER AND HEATING STATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE AT THE ELECTROVYZHMAZ FACTORY IN THE UKRAINE. The generator is rated at 200 thousand kilowatts. Next year, the factory will ship two more machines of the type to Siberia.

AN ARTIFICIAL ICE SKATING-RINK HAS BEEN BUILT FOR USE BY EMPLOYEES AT THE BOLSHEVIK FACTORY, LENINGRAD. This completes the factory's major athletic complex which includes rooms for various games, swimming pools, and a stadium. Construction work at the complex was given a boost by increases in the fuel for auto-cultural purposes and heating construction allocated from the factory's profits.

ULKAN IS THE "YOUNGEST" SETTLEMENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE AGE OF ITS POPULATION IN THE IRKUTSK REGION, IN THE FAR EAST. The settlement is growing space together with the BAM railway project. The birth of the thousandth baby, Yelena Tolmacheva, has just been registered.



Streamlined flux harrowing to the fields of Russia.



RUSSIAN FLAX

This country leads the world in terms of the area devoted to flax crops as well as in the harvest of flax fibre. The vast Non-Black Earth Zone in the Russian Federation has long been considered a flax-growing area, producing a major share of the flax grown in the USSR.

The 1974 Programme for the development of the Non-Black Earth Zone set the following targets: a considerable expansion in the flax fields, the growing of new high-yield varieties of this valuable crop, and the designing of new machinery to facilitate its growth.

Flax is popular because of the great variety of uses to the national economy. Flax weaves more than household cloth, with its translucent qualities that have earned it the name of "southern silk", good for tablecloths and towels, dresses and suits. It also means canvases and sailcloth and raw material for the paper and building materials industries. Oil extracted from flax seeds is used to make varnishes, paints and lacquer, beauty aids and drugs. Virtually every part of the flax plant is used, a distinctive feature of this crop that has been grown in Russia since time immemorial.

SEVEN-KILOMETRE TUNNEL

Builders working on the Baikal-Amur Railway have started to lay the track along a seven-kilometre tunnel cut through the Baikal Range. The tunnel was completed in advance of schedule.

The ceiling, walls and foundations of the tunnel have been lined with concrete, and the es-

OIL FROM THE NORTH

A new group of fields, Smirnovskaya, has gone into operation in the Tyumen North where the very powerful oil stream provides almost one thousand tonnes of oil every twenty-four hours.

The section of the railway passing through the tunnel will be opened later this year to mark the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR.

china and earthenware, and, of course, carpets and rugs. What is remarkable about it is that industrial centres are evenly distributed all over the republic's territory. Some centres have been built less than 30 years ago, e.g., Sungail, Dashkasan, Mingchaur, and Alt-Balzam.

Taking part in the construction of new cities were Muscovites, Leningraders, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Tatars, and Lezghins. In short, they were the vanguard of the whole USSR.

In their turn, Azerbaijan oilmen helped develop oil deposits in the Volga area, in Turkmenia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the country's North.

Baku is often dubbed the "Soviet oil academy" for its valuable contribution to the development of the national oil industry, the author continues. However, of present Azerbaijan scientists are probing a very wide range of problems, from the birth of sciences to the exploration of outer space. New additive to oil, the use of solar energy, astrophysical research at the Shamakhi observatory, breeding new varieties of grain crops, unique surgical operations on kidneys, deciphering ancient manuscripts — this is a very incomplete list of the problems dealt with at the 123 institutes run by the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences.

ART CANNOT EXIST IN ISOLATION

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

GAS WILL ARRIVE IN WESTERN EUROPE ON TIME

The construction of the USSR section of the transcontinental gaspipes Western Siberia-Western Europe megaproject by Ganikhli Girkov and Volodya Yevseyev.

The construction of the supercapacity Urengoi-Pomary-Ushgorod gas pipeline is in full swing. Work is progressing along the entire line, which is nearly 5,000 km long. The line crosses 24 regions and autonomous republics in Russia and the Ukraine. It takes approximately 30 to 40 minutes to add a kilometre to the line's length. This work is carried out by well-equipped construction crews of over 300 men who take care of selection, digging, pipe-welding, pipe-laying, and filling the trench and filling the trench in afterwards with earth.

But there are also many people working on the projects of second-hand oil institutes, design bureaux and plants in Leningrad, Baku, Kiev, Tula, Ulyanovsk, Samara, and Chelyabinsk, among other places. Everyone is doing their best to ensure that despite the obstacles put up by the enemies of the "deal of the century", the gas will arrive on time both in Western Europe, and in cities and towns in various parts of our country.

AZERBAIJAN'S BIG STRIDES

In pre-Soviet years, Azerbaijan was known only for its oil, writes T. Karimov, an operator of a piping mill at the Azerbaijan piping factory, in TRUD.

At present, Azerbaijan features about a hundred industries, incorporating 440 factories, oil built in Soviet times. The republic is an exporter of 350 types of products to 65 countries. Including petrochemical products, oil equipment, steel piping, non-ferrous metals, man-made rubber, electric motors, construction materials, domestic air-conditioners, tires, mineral fertilizers

RICE FROM THE UKRAINE

Harvesting has ended on the Ukraine's rice paddies. The Crimea, where the Ukraine's biggest paddies are, was the first to complete harvesting. 53 tonnes of rice per hectare.

This increase in the harvest has in many ways been achieved by the introduction of Soviet-selected types of rice. Rice of the "Malyut" type, for example, can yield more than 8.2 tonnes per hectare.

At present, nearly 35 thousand hectares of rice are sown in the republic. Its successful cultivation to the south has become possible thanks to extensive irrigation. The greatest rice harvests were gathered from low-productivity salt pans and marshes near the estuary of the Danube river delta.

A NEW INDUSTRY

The steel industry has been added to the economy of the Middle Volga River Mari Autonomous Republic, part of the Russian Federation. The first cast iron has been produced at the Volga Industrial complex which is to supply castings to the three enterprises currently under construction here. Units and firms will be dispersed from Mari to the country's engineering plants.

TWO HUNDRED MILLION TONNES OF STEEL

FROM KRIVOROZHSK

The Krivorozhsk steel mill has produced its two hundred millionth tonne of steel since being commissioned. Whereas the first half of this quantity took nineteen years to amass, the other half took only eight years. The growth in output was ensured by the expansion of production and the introduction of advanced technologies.

The steel workers' success impressed in rice, round figures coincided with another event — the smelting of a new grade of steel. Electrodes made of this steel will be used in adapting existing and in the construction of major pipelines.

MUSEUM ON THE ANGARA

A corner of Old Russia is presented alongside large non-industrial areas in Birobzh, a town in Eastern Siberia.

It is an open-air architectural and ethnographic museum, called "The Village on the Angara".

It has been set up with a tower

from the ancient Birobzh fort as a museum exhibit.

The tower has an interesting history. "In this year of 1654,

the Birobzh Lower Fort was put

up in spring. It has four tall

rafts and uncertain temper,

is complete with barns, huts,

watermills, and terraces which

are to be built by the natives

— the Evenks and the Buryats.

Only two of the four towers

of the fort have come down to us.

The other one is now in

Moscow at the Kolomenskoye

Museum-Reserve. The village-

temple on the banks of the An-

gra, a river known for its rapids and uncertain temper, is

complete with barns, huts,

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The Tyatya volcano is up a

1,850-metre high mountain on

the island of Kunashir, in the

Far East. The explorers Poyer-

Kubarov, Moskvitin, and

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES



Yuri Ozerov (left) during the filming of the "Liberation" epic.

YURI OZEROV

The film crew responsible for the feature-documentary "Oh, Sport, You Are Peace!", were recently awarded a 1982 State Prize for literature, the arts and architecture. Among them were scriptwriter and director Yuri Ozerov.

Altogether 102 cameramen shot a total of 220 kilometres of film at the Moscow Olympics; naturally, this was not all used in the pictures, as the IOC has a ruling that no official Olympic film should last over two hours.

"Oh, Sport, You Are Peace!" was shown in Italy, France, West Germany, and Japan and won a Grand Prix at the Turin International Film Festival. It also attracted wide publicity in the USA, where it was shown both in cinemas and on TV.

The negative of the film is now kept permanently at the IOC Lausanne headquarters.

Te director Yuri Ozerov has directed 23 feature films, among them are the film epics "Liberation" and "Soldiers of Freedom", which trace the exploits of the Soviet people who liberated mankind from the scourge of fascism. Significantly, Ozerov was in action throughout World War II. Of course, at the time, I could never have imagined, he says, that 30 years later I would make a film about the Berlin Wall of Berlin and watch it, what is more, in West Berlin!

Thus, Ozerov's interest in the war theme is quite understandable, but what about sport? Prior to his Moscow Olympics picture, he was one of eight directors who worked on "Through the Eyes of Eight", the film of the Munich Olympics. This was followed by "A Sports Ballet", which can be seen as a sort of dress rehearsal for the 1980 Games.

Nothing can rival sport in its attraction and popularity, Ozerov contends. Man kind has produced powerful means of bringing people closer together, and sport, as I see it, is one of them. It unites and inspires people to attain perfection and beauty. But for people to practise sport there must be peace on earth, he emphasizes.

His next film, "The Battle of Moscow", now being shot at the Moscow Studios, will again focus on peace and a high price and on the lessons of history.

ARGENTINE COMPANY VISITS MOSCOW

The Moscow tour of the San Martín theatrical company, from Buenos Aires, has come to an end. At the Taganka Theatre, they gave performances of "La Casa de Bernarda Alba" after Federico García Lorca and "La Aventura" after Sergio de Cecio. This is the first time that actors from the Argentine have performed in this country.

The Argentine arts are profoundly influenced by Russian culture, noted Gavril Strelkov, the company's Director General. And this is perhaps particularly so in the case of the theatre. Plays by Chekhov, Gogol and Gorky occupy pride of place in the repertoires of leading Argentine theatres.

The San Martín, one of the major theatres in Buenos Aires and named after San Martín, a hero of Latin America, is now giving performances in Leningrad, and later in Vilnius.

Results of TV Forum

Applications to buy 137 TV films—such was the result of the 16th International TV Forum held recently in Moscow. Last year Western companies made a bid for 89 programmes.

Soviet TV showed over 70 films at the forum many of which were devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, showing achievements in the various regions of this country, and describing the life and work of our multinational state. TV companies from France, Spain, the FRG, Sweden, Finland and Argentina showed an interest in acquiring the TV film, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn", based on the work of the same name by Mark Twain.

The documentary film "Moving Over" (Vietnam) and "Living Forest Dwellers" (Romania); the feature films "In Ondar to Start Living" (Cuba) and "The Clairvoyant" (CSSR); the musical programme "A Moment of a Summer Day in Györ" (Hungary); and variety shows from the GDR and Romania as well as many other programmes will be seen by Soviet viewers in the near future.

The next, 17th International TV Forum will be held in Moscow from September 29 to October 5, 1983.

Theatre festival

Three Moscow theatres—the Gorky Art Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre and the Stanislavsky Drama Theatre—are competing in the final round for best productions of the All-Russian Drama Festival. The portrayal of the contemporary worker in dramaturgy and on stage is the main emphasis of the festival.

The levante genre, however, in portrait-painting. There is nothing surprising in this choice. Melnikov is open hearted, sociable and kind. He loves people and becomes really involved in the figures he is painting.

Rather than seeking to project outward and very prominent features, he always tries to understand what the person in question is like. He never agrees to paint portraits of people he does not know well. Melnikov's portraits are like pages of his biography. He paints his good friends and people that are close to him.

Pride of place in his gallery

is taken up by a cycle devoted to his mother, his greatest and best friend. One portrait is particularly beautiful. It shows a

simple Russian peasant-woman who has lived through the war and suffered the horror of war losses.

The artist has also painted a number of interesting portraits during his travels abroad.

Valerius NOVIKOV

INDIAN POET'S CENTENARY

The centenary of the birth of the great Indian poet Subrahmanyam Bharati from the Southern Indian state of Tamilnad is being celebrated throughout the world. Bharati was a revolutionary romantic scholar and journalist. In India, 1982 has been declared Bharati year, and translations of his poetry, as well as articles and papers on the poet and his works are being published in the major languages of the world under UNESCO auspices.

In the Soviet Union, Bharati's poetry has been known since 1958.

Verdi serial on Italian TV

Italian television has started showing a television serial entitled "Verdi" dedicated to the life and work of this great Italian composer. Episodes connected with his stay in Russia were broadcast with assistance from Soviet television. More than 20 thousand actors and extras are included in the cast.

A MAN WHO LOVES PAINTING PORTRAITS

Nikolai Melnikov has painted many landscapes showing the beauty of the middle part of Russia and in many European countries. He is the author of vivid and colourful small and large canvases depicting many people.

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WHAT'S ON!

November 20-22

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kramiol), 21 (mat), 22—Cantors. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 20—Molikov, "Love Legend" (ballet), 21 (eve)—Stryiskiy, "Petrushka"; "The Firebird" (one-act ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 20—Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera), 21 (mat)—Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet); 21 (eve) — Tchokovsky, "Smiles and Laughter"; a concert by the Moscow Philharmonic orchestra and

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17-Pushkinskaya St.), 20—Double-bill: Pergolesi, "I serve padrone" (opera buffa); Offenbach, "Un mari a la porte" (opera), 21 (mat) — Marozov, 21 (eve) — "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 22 (eve) — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night"; 22 — Mikus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.), 20—(mat)—Polsman, "An Old Comedy"; 20 (eve) — Gaidar, "A Crossroads"; 21 (mat) — Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 22 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

The well-known Shishkin rock paintings and the historical monuments in the village of Verkholensk, in the Irkutsk Region of Eastern Siberia, have been declared protected monuments.

In order to protect the paintings, it has been decided to impose a speed-limit along the Verkholensk Highway.

The rock paintings, near the village of Shishkin on the Lena

River, reflect the history and folklore of the ancient peoples who lived in the Balkal area.

They have been described as rocks which make one shudder.

In order to protect the paintings, it has been decided to impose a speed-limit along the Verkholensk Highway.

The rock paintings, near the village of Shishkin on the Lena

BUSINESS

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE AND ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN MOSCOW

(Continued from page 1)

In Moscow, a public committee has been set up to celebrate the poet's centenary by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society in cooperation with the Writers' Union and the USSR Academy of Sciences. The committee is chaired by Saigol Berzurdin and by Academician Vaynberg, Chevaiav, Vice-President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Soviet poets andologists have published new translations of Bharati's works and have written articles and manuscripts on his art. Bharati's highly humanitarian and international outlook attracts attention of leading Soviet personalities in culture and art. The young Soviet pianist Nizhnik Fyodorov, for example, has done a series of portraits of Bharati and his associates. These are the first portraits ever to have been done of Bharati in Europe.

The same holds true of the work at the tourism committee, which despite the four-year interval in the Council's meetings has been very active and has regularly met in session, as we all know, he emphasized.

It cannot be denied that at present tourist links in Soviet-American relations have a dual purpose. Apart from helping visitors to become acquainted with the tourist sights and life in both countries, they are also geared to the expansion of useful business contacts in various areas of the economy, and of science, technology and culture.

Nikitin said he was glad that American tour operators like American Express and individual firms in Envia and Asiat as well as General Tours, Anniversary Tours, the Russian Travel Bureau, etc., were the main Soviet-American partners in the travel business, and that they were doing all they could to expand tourism to the USSR.

According to the contracts concluded by the Transneproimport and the Finnish Fexira and Outokumpu companies, the USSR will be supplied with equipment, materials and various oil derivatives and vinegars.

A transport lorry, the third one of its kind to have been built for the Soviet Union, has been launched ahead of schedule at the Burgas shipyards, in Bulgaria.

We are leaving Moscow to an optimistic mood, W. Verity emphasized. There is no better bridge to peace than trade. An improvement in trade and econo-

mic links will help stabilize the entire fabric of American-Soviet relations.

The Council meetings were organized by USSR Foreign Trade Vagin, Nikolai Patolichev, Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies, United States Ambassador to the USSR Andre Hartman, noted American lawyer Michael Forstel, US-American co-chairman of FESCOM William Verity, and others.

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